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a factory for the production of low- and high-tension electrical equipment  
a tobacco-curing factory, and a wood-processing factory were put in operation.

An irrigation system was completed in 1950 in the Nikopol-Belen lowland.  
A nitrogen fertilizer combine and the "Maritsa III" Power Plant are under  
construction in Dimitrovgrad.

By the end of 1950, there were 1.6 times as many farm workers' cooperatives,  
3.5 times as many families in collective farms, and four times as much arable  
land cultivated by farm workers' cooperatives as in 1949. One half of all the  
farm families have already joined farm workers' cooperatives. Ninety-five percent  
of all peasant families in Karnobat and Balchik okoliyas have already joined  
farm workers' cooperatives, 91 percent in Ruse Okoliya, 90 percent in Nova  
Zagora Okoliya, 85 percent in Oryakhovo Okoliya, 86 percent in Svishtov and  
Popovo Okoliyas, 88 percent in Nikopol Okoliya, and 80 percent in Tolbukhin  
Okoliya. The average number of families joining a single farm workers' co-  
operative rose from 90 in 1949 to 195 in 1950, and the average size of a co-  
operative increased from 350 hectares to 810 hectares. In 1950, there were  
95 farm machinery and tractor stations in Bulgaria, while in 1949, there were  
only 86 such stations. In 1950, Bulgarian farmers acquired 468 tractors, 860  
tractor plows, 400 tractor cultivators, 649 tractor disk drills, 175 tractor  
binders, and other farm machinery, all of which cost 2 billion leva.

In 1950, Bulgarian farms produced 2.7 times as much grain as in 1949, in-  
cluding 2.5 times as much rye, 2.7 times as much wheat, 3.2 times as much barley,  
52 percent more oil-producing plants (1.7 times as much sunflower seed), 26 per-  
cent more fibrous plants (2.5 times as much hemp and 1.2 times as much cotton),  
and 1.6 times as much rice. In 1950, members of cooperatives and private  
farmers delivered to the state 29 percent more wheat, rye, barley, oats, and vetch  
than in 1948, and almost four times as much of these crops as in 1949.

In 1950, 26,350 more persons were employed in industry and transportation  
than in 1949. Of this number, 24,730 more persons were employed in industry  
alone. In 1950, there were more than 6,000 new specialists in Bulgaria with  
higher education, including 3,700 engineers, agronomists, and economists as  
well as 2,300 teachers and physicians.

On the basis of an agreement signed 18 February 1950, Bulgaria received  
petroleum products, fertilizer, metals, semifinished metal products, trans-  
portation equipment, assorted machinery, and textile raw materials from the  
USSR, and shipped tobacco, ores, nonferrous-metal concentrates, fruit and berry  
pulp, fresh fruits, and canned fruits to the USSR. Another agreement for a  
mutual exchange of goods was signed between the USSR and Bulgaria on 14 March  
1951. It is alleged to involve greater quantities than the agreement of  
18 February 1950.

In 1951, industrial production is expected to be 22.1 percent greater  
than in 1950. By the end of 1951, industrial production is expected to be  
97.3 percent of the production called for by the end of the Five-Year Plan.  
During 1951, projects which cost 92 billion leva to construct will begin  
operation.

An increase in the national income of 35.5 percent over the preceding  
year is also anticipated in 1951.

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- 2 -

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